

Rain Tonight.
Sunday Cloudy.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 4741.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1907.

PRICE ONE CENT.

HAU CONFESSES WIFE'S SUICIDE UNMANS HIM

Murderer of Mother-in-Law Acknowledges His Crime.

Says Need of Money Was Motive for the Killing.

Suffering a complete breakdown on being told of the suicide of his wife, who drowned herself in a lake in Switzerland, Carl Hau, professor of Roman law at George Washington University, today confessed that he murdered his mother-in-law, Frau Molter, at Baden-Baden, last November.

He has been under arrest at Karlsruhe for some time, and his trial is set for an early date.

Hau has been gradually going to pieces since his imprisonment.

The news of his wife's suicide was broken to him suddenly, and he was prostrated. Then he made his confession.

Need of money, he said, prompted the crime.

Mrs. Lena Hau committed suicide by drowning, in a lake in the canton of Zurich, near Pfäfers, Switzerland.

Trouble Unendurable.

Washington friends of Mrs. Hau attribute the suicide to the strain under which the woman has been since her husband's arrest.

Karl Hau, the husband, was arrested in London, on November 5 last, immediately after his arrival in that city from Germany, accompanied by his wife and daughter, on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law in Baden-Baden. She was mysteriously shot through the heart, on the evening of November 6, while walking along the street. The arrest of Hau by London detectives was made at the request of the German officials on the strength of evidence which, they say, connects him with the murder.

Protests of Innocence.

Hau protested his innocence, and demanded of the London police that he be sent back to Germany immediately to face the charge. He was placed in jail at Karlsruhe. The German court then ordered that an examination with regard to his sanity be made, and to this end he was taken to the university clinic at Freiburg. He was declared sane, and the later part of April he was removed to Baden-Baden. His trial was set for the month of May.

Hau was well known in Washington, both socially and in the legal profession. He was born in Germany, where his family is prominent. His wife was a native of that country, and her maiden name was Lena Molter.

Vain Search for Dowry.

Soon after Hau was arrested in London his wife joined relatives at Baden-Baden. From there she wrote to London, asking that an inquiry be made in regard to \$50,000, her dowry from her father's estate, which she had given into the keeping of her husband. The efforts to trace the money were unsuccessful.

Mrs. Hau always believed implicitly in his innocence. She accompanied him back to Germany when he was arrested in London and remained near by, seldom going farther than a day's trip from the prison where her husband is confined. Her friends here say that her presence in Switzerland was due to the necessity of taking her daughter away from Baden-Baden for a short trip.

ENGINES COLLIDE; THREE MEN KILLED

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—Dashing along through Washington county late yesterday afternoon, train No. 5, the St. Louis express, on the Washburn railroad, ran into an open switch at Acherson, and crashed into a freight train standing on the siding. Both engines were demolished, and the combination baggage and smoking car on the express train was telescoped.

Two men were killed instantly and another died while being taken to Pittsburgh, and many persons were hurt. The dead are:

FRANK BLANCO.
TONY SCHUM.
AUGUST GOSHERSK.

The wreck is said to have been caused by the carelessness of a switchman, who is said to have left the switch open.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

There will be showers and thunder storms in the lower portion of the middle Atlantic States, and the northern portions of the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, with lower temperatures. Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today..... 7:24
Sun rises tomorrow..... 4:32

TIDE TABLE.

High water today..... 6:12 a. m.
Low water today..... 12:59 p. m.
High water tomorrow..... 6:55 a. m.
Low water tomorrow..... 1:40 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., June 8.—Potomac and Shenandoah valleys.

TEMPLE CORNERSTONE LAID BY THE MASONS; SPEECH BY PRESIDENT



GRAND MASTER FRANCIS J. WOODMAN,
Who Laid Cornerstone Today of the Masonic Temple, at Thirteenth and H
Streets and New York Avenue.

CROWNING LABOR OF 10 YEARS

Washington's Gavel and Trowel Used for the Ceremony.

Their spirits unsubdued by the unfavorable weather, hundreds of loyal Masons are gathering this afternoon to take part in the imposing ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple. The moment is one for which the Masonic Temple Association of the District has labored for ten years, and the pomp and solemnity attending the ceremony is a befitting climax to the years of constant endeavor that have preceded it. Practically the entire Masonic fraternity of the District is attending the exercises, in addition to a large number of visiting Masons from other States. President Roosevelt is to be the principal speaker.

Forming in line at Tenth and E streets, and led by the Marine Band, the Masons will march to the Treasury Building, thence to Madison place and north to H street and back to the site of the building. Arriving at the site the Masons will gather in front of the stand, and the exercises will begin with prayer by the Rev. Richard T. Williams, followed by "America," sung by the Marine Band.

Washington's Gavel.

Grand Master Francis J. Woodman is using in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone the gavel and trowel used by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. The gavel is loaned by Potomac Lodge, No. 5, and the trowel by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, has loaned the Bible used in the ceremonies when Washington was made a member of the order.

The ceremony attending the laying of the cornerstone of this modern edifice will follow the ancient customs of the craft.

One by one the articles will be deposited by the grand master as named. The trowel will then be presented him and he will spread the cement over the stone, the band playing softly throughout the entire time. The square, level and plumb is then handed by the grand master to the deputy grand master, the senior grand warden and the junior grand warden, which is followed by a prescribed Masonic ritual dialogue of their uses and relation to the craft. Corn is then scattered over the stone, wine is poured upon it also, followed by anointing with oil. The grand master then strikes the stone three times and delivers the implements to the architect.

Cornerstone's Contents.

In the cornerstone will be deposited the following:

Steel portrait of Brother George Washington, first President of the United States.

Steel portrait of Brother Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Act of incorporation of Masonic Temple Association of the District of Columbia.

Annual address of the president of the Masonic Temple Association of the District of Columbia.

List of members of the Masonic Temple Association.

Photograph of John Henry Small, Jr.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIND DEAD GIRL, HEAD CUT OFF, ON R. R. TRACK

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—With the head completely severed, the mangled body of an unidentified girl about twenty years old was found today by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was probably struck by a train during the night. She was 5 feet 4 inches tall, had light brown hair, wore a black skirt, and black shirt waist.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

The girl was found by the crew of a southbound train near the Polson street viaduct, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

CROWDS IN RAGE MENACE RATLIFF; SAVED BY JURY

Miss Bird's Assailant Let Off With Twenty Years.

Mountaineers Warned By Judge Bennett From Bench.

Verdict Not According to Alleged Promises Made.

MARLINTON, W. Va., June 8.—The citizens of this town and the armed mountaineers who have crowded the place since the criminal attack by Warwick Ratliff on Miss Ona Bird, while she was sleeping with her sweetheart, Arnold Gladwell, on May 22, are excited and indignant at the fact that the man was sentenced to only twenty years in the penitentiary, and will not be hung, according to general expectation and wish—it might almost be said, according to promises.

Judge Threatens Citizens.

Judge Bennett announced from the bench that he would hold court here for the remainder of his natural life to try and sentence anyone who even talks of lynching Ratliff.

Miss Bird was cross-examined by Senator Owsen, but she adhered to her original story of the crime. Squire Bird, the girl's father, testified that Chief of Police Yeager and he went upon the mountain to rescue the girl. Fearfully the old man told of his horrifying discovery. He collapsed completely when he said: "My daughter shouted, 'Father, father, Ratliff has almost killed me! Be careful, because he says he is going to kill you, too!'"

Squire Bird said no earthly power could prevent him from shooting at his daughter's assailant. The chief of police corroborated the heart-broken father's story.

Testimony of Physicians.

Medical testimony which proved conclusively that violence was done the girl, and that her story was true came from Dr. J. M. Yeager. Arnold Gladwell told of being covered with a Winchester. Ratliff went on the stand and denied his guilt. He said he had a gun, a pint of whisky, and two blankets when he rode off with the girl.

Gay Not Questioned.

Albert Gay, co-defendant with Ratliff, testified regarding what happened at the house before Ratliff started away. He was not questioned as to his own guilt. A number of character witnesses testified for Ratliff, saying they would believe his story under oath.

The prosecution introduced a number of witnesses to testify to Gladwell's good reputation for truth and veracity. Prayers of instructions were granted by the court, and Attorney McChesney, McNeil, and Stephenson, argued fifteen minutes each for the prosecution.

Senator Owsen made a splendid address to the jury, and the mountain mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

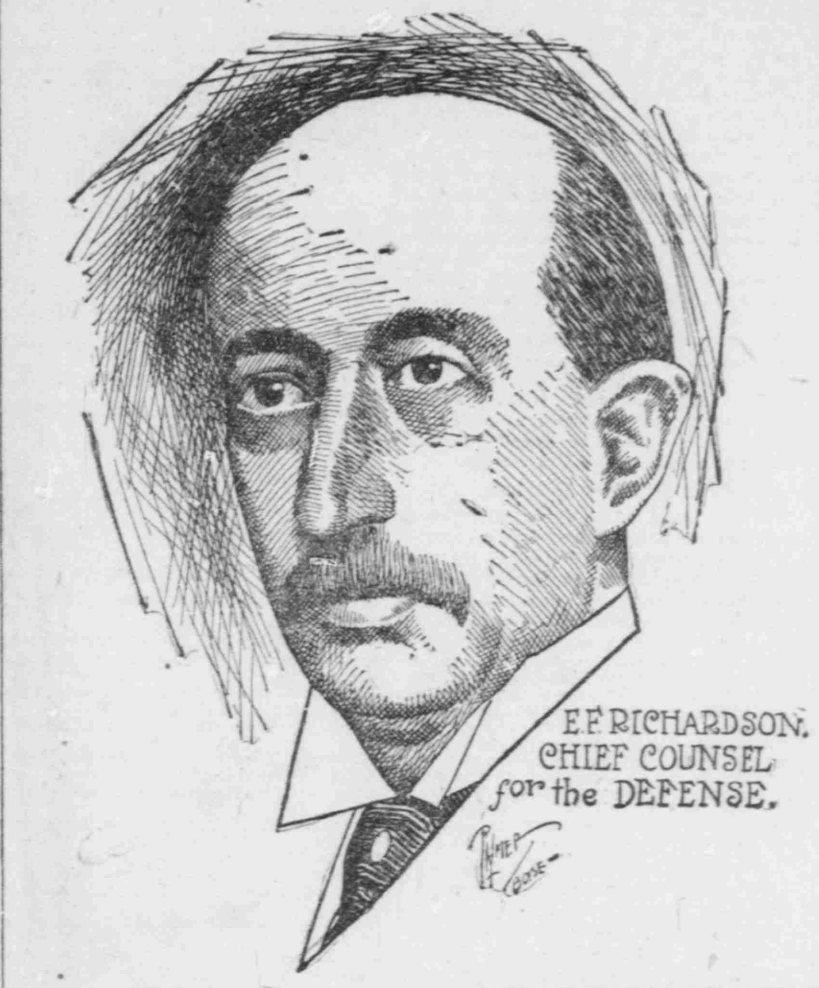
When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

When the verdict came and sentence was announced, both gave general disapproval. The mountaineers' mob violence and opey say they cannot understand the result. It would not be surprising if an attempt at lynching was made.

Orchard Agent Of Mine Owners, Defense's Claim



E. F. RICHARDSON,
CHIEF COUNSEL
for the DEFENSE.

PINKERTON "UNIONIST" A WITNESS

Grilling Cross-Examination of Steunenberg's Slayer Continues.

BOISE, Idaho, June 8.—Assassin Orchard's connection with the mine owners' detective, which the Haywood defense brought out yesterday, is being followed up today.

Haywood's lawyers, Richardson and Barrow, are particularly pleased with the results obtained by Orchard's own words that at the time he says he was a professional murderer and dynamiter for the Western Federation of Miners he was taking money and railroad passes from corporation detectives and representatives daily.

Private detective evidence is the principal support and corroboration of Orchard's accusations against Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone. Detective McFarland, of Denver, is chief sleuth, and he will be put on the stand after Orchard.

Pinkerton Union President.

Last night there arrived in Boise a man who, the State announces, will furnish the corroborating testimony to connect Haywood with all the crimes in the mining region.

This man is Harry Riddell, a Pinkerton operator, who is president of the Miners' Union at Eureka, Utah. Riddell was denied admission to the annual meeting of the executive council of the Western Federation of Miners, at Denver, this week. He sent on his credentials, but Acting Secretary Kerwan wrote him "on to him," and he would not be allowed to participate in the business of the Federation.

It now develops that the leaders of the Federation have known for two years or more that Riddell was a detective. He was in Telluride during the troubles there and was reported by Sherman Bell's soldiers. He was a detective at that time, but kept in with the union men, deceiving them by pretending loyalty to their cause. Riddell went to Eureka and by his assumed fervor got himself elected president of the local union, and also a member of the Federation executive board. He is here to testify, it is said, that the executive council was composed of and dominated by anarchists.

Denials by Defense.

Witnesses for the defense are beginning to arrive and they assert that Orchard's story will be completely destroyed, all except his admission that he is a murderer himself. Dave Coates, of Wallace, whom Orchard brought into the case, saying he talked with him while he was up North with Jack Simkins about kidnapping the Paulsen children, is in town.

He says Orchard is lying about that matter. "Billy" Ackerman, "Big Bill" Davis, "Bill" Easterly and "Oney" Barnes, who are declared by Orchard to have been the leaders of violence and the makers of bombs at Cripple Creek, will all go on the stand and deny Orchard's statements.

Today's session was short, the court wishing to give the jurors a half holiday. The temporary presiding officer will then cross-examine Orchard in reference to his Cripple Creek history.

Denies Kidnaping Story.

Attorney Richardson spent a great portion of the night interviewing the men implicated by Orchard in his confession, with the result that he reached court today with a dozen note books filled with suggestive questions to fire at the State's chief witness.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PEACEMAKERS ASSEMBLE AND OUTLINE WORK

Delegates Arrive at the Hague Week in Advance.

Mooted Questions For The Hague

First—Widening the jurisdiction of The Hague court.

Second—Extending the rights of neutrals in times of war, and regulating the question of contraband.

Third—Drafting regulations governing the bombardment of ports and the location of submarine floating mines.

Fourth—Safeguarding private property of citizens of belligerent nations at sea; granting a time allowance to merchantmen to leave ports after the opening of hostilities; rules governing the destruction of captured merchantmen; treatment to be accorded vessels of a belligerent power taking refuge in a neutral port.

Fifth—The adoption to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention.

Sixth—Regulating warfare on land. This includes such subjects as regulating the use of airplanes in the bombardment of towns.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 8.

Delegates to the second peace congress of The Hague, which opens here next Saturday, are already beginning to arrive here. It is expected that by the end of next week every delegate of the powers to be represented will be on the scene.

The principal work of the conference will be done by committees, before whom the great questions will be first threshed out. The full congress will then pass on the recommendations of the committees.

Once Every Ten Days.

After the first week it is not expected the congress will meet oftener than every ten days. This will give the committees plenty of time to handle the important and delicate questions entrusted.

A telegram of felicitation will be sent the Czar of Russia, at whose instigation The Hague congress was established. The temporary presiding officer will then nominate M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to Paris, as president.

President Nelidoff will make an address in behalf of the Czar and will offer a telegram of thanks to be sent Queen Wilhelmina. The organization of the congress will be complete with the election of Foreigner Minister Vangoudrian as honorary president; Herr

(Continued on Second Page.)

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,
Washington and New York.—Adv.

Circuit court of the Eighth circuit, at St. Paul, has unanimously decided that the Government may go into the whole history of the oil business in this country.

VICTORY AGAINST OIL MEN

President Rejoiced at the News Brought By Kellogg.

Point In Dispute

It was the contention of lawyers for the Standard Oil Company that the Government's petition erred in reciting transactions which dated back of the present organization of the Standard Oil Company and its taking over the properties of the old trust. It was necessary for the Government to be able to tell the story of the old trust and to connect its operations with those of the present corporation in order to establish the claim of conspiring in restraint of trade.

Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel of the Government in the Standard Oil prosecution, which aims at the dissolution of the oil concern, carried joyful news to President Roosevelt's trust-busting conference at the White House last night.

Three hours before the White House meeting, Mr. Kellogg received a telegram announcing a sweeping victory for the Government in the Standard Oil case. The great combine has at last been brought to its knees. Its last line of technical defenses has been carried by the Government prosecutors, and it must now go to a trial in which the court will permit the entire history of the oil business to be introduced in evidence.

Mr. Kellogg and the other officials of the Department of Justice were immensely pleased with this victory. The Standard had demurred to practically the entire petition of the Government in its dissolution suit under the Sherman law. That petition, by the ruling made yesterday, is completely sustained, and the Standard must answer all its sweeping allegations.

President Roosevelt was rejoiced at the signal success which Mr. Kellogg and his associates have achieved, and congratulated them with enthusiasm. The Government lawyers, while adverse to quotation on the subject, admitted that they considered the broad ruling in support of their petition presaged an ultimate victory for the Government on the main issue. This means nothing less than the dissolution of the Standard.

Trust Now Fights for Life.

The Standard has lost the first and what, it is believed, will later prove the decisive round in its fight for life.

The circuit court of the Eighth circuit at St. Paul has unanimously decided that the Government may go into the whole history of the oil business in this country in order to find evidence that the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, is a trust.

This decision reaches to the very basis of the Government's contention. It sustains the entire theory on which Attorney Frank B. Kellogg drafted the Government's petition against the billion-dollar oil company. It brings fairly in sight a great and decisive victory by the Government over the Standard interest.

Model of All Trusts.

The Standard Oil Company is the original and model of all trusts. It is a real billion-dollar concern, despite that its capital is only \$100,000,000. In 1906 its dividends were 40 per cent on its capital, or 4 per cent on a billion dollars. In 1905 it paid the same; in 1904, 35 per cent; in 1903, 44 per cent; in 1902, 45 per cent, that being the first year of dividends under the present organization. But in 1901 and 1900 dividends of 45 per cent each year were paid on the trust certificates of the old Standard Oil trust; in 1899, 33 per cent; in 1898, 30 per cent, and in 1897, 33 per cent. The Standard has no bonded debt, being in this regard unique among immense concerns of its kind.

Government's History of Oil.

How tremendously significant is the Government's victory in this ruling at St. Paul was explained by one of the attorneys for the Department of Justice. The Government, in its bill of complaint, set up in brief a history of the oil business. It made a good-sized book, easily as voluminous as a popular novel. In order to show the intent of